FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "Frou-Frou." FRENCH THEATER -" Lady of Lyons."-Feehter.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third-st. and Eighth-are.—At 2, Extra Mathice, and 8: "Twelve Temptationa."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Durnas's "Mosquito," "La Son-nambula." Lydia Thompson Troupe. UNION LEAGUE CLUR THEATER "London Assu-

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway and Thirteenth-st. "The Lakerts." Wood's Museum.—At 2 and 8: "Field of the Cloth

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Theodore Thomas's Popular Contest.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.-NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Twenty-third-st. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.-Miscellaneous per-

Senator Revers: Cooper Institute.—"The Tendency of Our Age."

Businces Notices.

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As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is lady who, for upward of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Scottling Synur for children teething. It operates like magio-giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article. Mrs. Wisshow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do miss up and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Scotning Street are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winstow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No morning has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Scorning STRUP. Try it mothers.

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Prizeda.

The above agents will receive subscriptions and advertisements for The Triberse, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in Europe.

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Messrs. Bowles Brothers & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, are our agents in Paris, to receive subscrip-tions and advertisements for The Tribune. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, Mr. E. H. Brown has opened offices at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st, junction of Broadway and Sixih-ave, and at No. 40 East Eighteenth-st, between Broadway and Fourth-ave, where advertisements for The Tribune will be received up to 71 in the evening.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1870.

TRIPLE SHEET.

Several barricades were erected in Paris last evening, and at last accounts, the troops were acting against them. The Emperor will annul the decree banishing the Bourbons. The complete freedom of the Press is asked for as the result of the Plebiscitum, - A resolution to abolish the oplum revenue in India was voted down in the House of Commons. Phillips, the alleged defaulter, has been released. —— A serious railroad accident has occurred in Belgium, 20 lives being lost. —— Espartero's chances for the Spanish throne are improving.

England offers to rid Greece of the brigands, if the King will withdraw temporarily, and the habeas sorpus act be suspended.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was reported to refund certain duties imposed on Russian hemp; the Army bill was called up and explained by Mr. Wilson. The Legiswas called up and explained by Mr. Wilson. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered without result.

——In the House, James H. Lewis of Kentucky, elected in place of Mr. Golladay, was admitted to a seat. The Northern Pacific Railroad bill came up, but no vote was

The Methodist Protestant Conference at Baltimore has under consideration the question of union with Episcopalians. - The 7th Regiment of this city has been invited to visit Chicago on the 4th of July. = Albany division of the Eric Canal was opened for business yesterday. — Three young ladies were drowned at Wheatland, Ind., on Monday. — The Fifteenth Amendment was celebrated in Annapolis, Md., on

Daniel McFarland has been declared "Not Guilty." — M. Du Chaillu has been presented with a gold medal by the Geographical Society of Paris. — A few of the survivors of the Oneida disaster have arrived in this city. — A museum and permanent gallery of art are to be established here. — Judge Ingraham thinks it "inexpedient" to make Mr. John Foley a Supervisor. No decision has yet been arrived at in the trial of a school trustee charged with accepting \$100 for obtaining a position as teacher for a young woman. —— Gold, 1141, 1141, 115. Thermometer, 49, 52, 47.

The complete returns of the French vote give the Government a majority of 5,679,685, which would certainly be a great meral victory for Napoleon and personal power if the evionly Nantes and Lille support the Government. There were disturbances in Paris, but they were not serious, and Paris will doubtless submit with a bad grace to the decree of the ballot backed up by the bayonet.

A Louisiana Agricultural Fair, such as our correspondence on the fourth page describes, differs very materially from our Northern exhibitions, and would be a great novelty to a Northern farmer. It is held in the Spring instead of at harvest time, and they have held their Agricultural Fairs in Louisiana in January. Our correspondent quotes the success of the Fair which he describes as a cheering evidence of the rejuvenation of Southern agriculturists.

Yesterday we had one Woman Suffrage Convention at work; to-day we are to have two, each claiming to be the National organization. Of the doings at that which follows the banner of Miss Anthony our columns present the record. Of the one to whose members Miss Anthony's speakers grimly refer as "our Bos-"ton friends," we are informed that Henry Ward Beecher is to-day to make the opening speech, and that Geo. Wm. Curtis, Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Mary A. Livermore, Thos. Wentworth Higginson, and others will make addresses, during the three daily sessions to be held to-day and to-

We are opposed to all "entangling alliances" with foreign governments; but, as our State Department has shown its indisposition to take any steps, on its own account, for the mitigation of the horrors of war that have been witnessed in Cuba during the last eighteen months, it would perhaps be well that we should accept the invitation extended to us by the British Government to cooperate with it in that humane undertaking. The atrocities of the Spaniards in Cuba have been appalling, long-continued, and inexcusable; and we have again and again urged and implored our Government to raise its voice against them. Will it now refuse to join Great Britain in sending such a remonstrance to the Spanish Government as will have a speedy effect both at Madrid and Havana?

Judge Ingraham yesterday decided the mandamus case of John Foley es. Henry Smith in a manner which seems to us novel, and which we trust is not to become fashionable. Sub stantially, he holds that, though Foley is entitled to the office of Supervisor, yet, as it is soon to expire any how, Smith may as well keep it-so the Court refuses the mandamus.

According to our view, the business of Courts is to decide according to law and equity cases properly brought before them. If a watch had been stolen, the fact that its owner was at the point of death, and therefore unable to enjoy the watch if it were restored to him, would hardly be held to justify a Court in directing that the thief should keep it. We mean any Court but Judge Ingraham's, with regard to which it may not be safe to express our opinion.

Mr. Wilson consents, we are sorry to see and say, that the clause of his Army bill reducing the forces to 25,000 men shall be struck out, on the argument of Southern Senators that it won't do to take any troops from the South, and that of Western Senators that additional forces are needed in the West to fight the Indians. It does not appear to have been suggested to the Southern gentlemen that a safer policy for their section would be to rule by love and amnesty rather than fear and proscription. The Western Senators will discover eventually what they do not appear now to know, that it is cheaper to feed than to fight Indians. And as the people have forgotten past animosities toward the Rebels, and heartily favor redeeming present promises to the Indians, we suggest that the further military occupation of the South and an expensive war in the West are not absolutely essential to the well-being of the Republic.

The trial of Daniel Macfarland having ended in a triumph of assassination over law, we life by the woman whom the assassin made wretched for nine years, then murdering the friend who dared to stand between her and the further gratification of his terrible passions upon her otherwise defenseless head. We defy any man or woman to read her artless parrative and not know that it is the naked truth. There may be some who will refuse to confess it, but their conviction will be in accordance with the martyred wife and mother's painful disclosures. Mr. Richardson's statement, which follows, will need no confirmation with any one who knew him.

-We had purposed a review of what professed to be the trial of the murderer, but was rather a trial of all who had been anywise identified or associated with his victim-wherein anything that could be made to prejudice them was allowed to be proved, while everything that would serve to explain and dispel the deceitful appearances thus created was suppressed-but it seems better, on reflection, to leave comment and criticism to others. We have full faith that the truth will ultimately vindicate itself, and that justice will be done to the memory of our murdered friend.

ELECTION NEXT THESDAY Party has been defined as "the madness of the many for the gain of the few." This is a narrow and essentially false conception. When party blinds men to obvious and important truth, it does grave public harm. He who is too much a partisan to recognize merit in an adversary or good in anything proposed or done by those of adverse convictions, only proves that the best impulses are liable to abuse. Party, as a means of arousing and diffusing popular interest in public affairs, is indispensable to the healthful working of free institutions. Our present danger results from the decline of party spirit-the dying out of political enthusiasm. Thousands evince an active interest in public affairs only through their action as partisans. They will vote regularly and work zealously for their party; but, if not appealed to as partisans, they will pay little heed to the merits of candidates and give no time to elections.

Now, we cannot appeal to party spirit with reference to a Judicial Election. We cannot exhort voters to elect certain persons Judges because of their politics. We do most earnestly desire the election of HENRY R. SELDEN, CHARLES MASON, CHARLES ANDREWS, CHARLES J. FOLGER and ROBERT S. HALE, as Justices of the Court of Appeals, because we consider

hold that the Chief-Justice of our highest Court should be better known as a jurist than as a politician; hence, that Henry R. Selden should fill that high station rather than Sandford E. Church. But we ask no one to vote for any Judicial candidate because he is a Republican, nor against one because he is a Democrat. We would have every one vote for those known to him to be most competent and worthy, even though his choice should differ from ours. Let none fear to do exactly

A vote wrongly cast may indicate merely a deficiency of knowledge or an error of judgment; while a vote unpolled confesses a lack of patriotism. He who omits to vote for Judges proves recreant to a high public trust. He virtually avows his indifference to the public well-being. Here are the Judges to be chosen who will, for the next fourteen years, have ultimate sway over life and liberty, the rights of person and of property, of all the inhabitants of our State; yet a full third of her legal voters will probably fail to vote! And this neglect of duty may give us such a Court of Appeals as the People would not have, if every voter could be brought to the polls.

Electors of the Empire State! do not allow an election so important to go by default! Call on your friends and neighbors, and urge them to go to the polls next Tuesday! The time is short; wherefore, let it be diligently improved. This paper will be read by more than One Hundred Thousand Legal Voters of our State. We exhort each of these to lose no time in calling on his friends, his neighbors, and asking each of them to vote for Judges next Tuesday. Outside of this City, there is no longer any Registration of Voters; whoever has the legal qualifications of a voter in any locality can exercise his Right of Suffrage at the least possible cost of time. There will rarely be a crowd at any poll; the days are long, and nineteen of every twenty voters can exercise their legal right, and yet do a fair day's work at home next Tuesday. Men and brethren! arouse your neighbors, and take them with you to the polls!

THE FOLLY OF LYING.

Of all human perversities, we are most amazed by the prevalent tendency to personal detraction, especially as exhibited by journalists in their dealings with each other. How any man can imagine that he exalts himself by damaging some other man's reputation, we never could imagine. We cannot remember that it ever occurred to us that it was desirable to prove the conductor of some other journal a knave, a fool, a hypocrite, or a ruffian. In fact, while we are often impelled to challenge the positions or combat the arguments of another journal, it never occurred to us that we had any concern with the personal eccentricities, frailties, or sins of a rival journalist, except as they were evinced in his logic that we were moved to confront and

Other journals-a good many of them-seem to have an entirely different notion of the proprieties and amenities of editorial discussion. Many think they make a good point when they assert that a certain editor wears a bad hat or matches a boot with a shoe. "Throw "mud enough-some of it will stick," is the practical motto of quite a number. Another class think they can answer arguments by such logic as the following:

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS SHALL THEY BE CONHOTAGE Greeley prints THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, containing his High Protective Tariff articles, on paper imported from Belgium because it is cheaper, by two cents
per pound, than that manufactured in the United States.
Now, let us make a calculation:
THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE boasts of a weekly circulation
of 200,000 copies. Multiplied by 52, the number of weeks

The New-York Tribuns boasts of a weekly circulation of 200,000 copies. Multiplied by 52, the number of weeks in a year, makes 15,000,000 copies, or sheets of paper. This, divided by 480, the number of sheets in a ream, makes 25,000 reams. This, multiplied by 50, the number of pounds in a ream used in The Tribuns office, makes 16,250,000 pounds of paper. Now multiply by 2 cents per pound, and we have the enormous sum of thirty-two theusand dollars, which the shrewd, hyperfitical New-York Tribuns saves each year by purchasing its paper of the Free-Tride Belgian manufacturers across the Atlantic, instead of the protected manufacturer at home. Here is a sormon on the necessity of Free Tride whose teachings the people will do well to heed.

[Crawford County Forum.

Comments but The Tribuns.

Comments by The Tribune.

to his wisdom, we have applied to our publisher and ascertained from his books that all print this morning the sorrowful story of her the Belgian paper ever purchased for THE TRIBUNE amounts to exactly 8,718 reams, or about nine weeks' supply for our establishment. Our journal is not quite thirty years old, and has bought and used not less than two hundred times as much American as foreign paper. One of the largest paper manufactories in America devotes itself entirely to making for us; and this is but a part of the American paper we regularly purchase to print TRIBUNES

upon.

-Now, suppose it were true as it is false that THE TRIBUNE is printed mainly on foreign-made paper, what of it? Is not the duty imposed by law regularly paid thereon? Did we ever maintain that an American founder should buy and use American Pig Iron when he could buy Scotch Pig, whereon the duty had been fairly paid, cheaper? Who ever imagined that THE TRIBUNE held it wrong to buy and use foreign products on which duty had been paid according to law?

-We have taken the trouble to chase this Roorback into the sea, because it is a specimen brick from a stately edifice of malignity and falsehood. We promise our readers to treat the next hundred similar fabrications with silent disdain.

OUR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

Every religious form, most probably, no mat-

ter how dead now, had at first its animating idea, divine or brutalizing, as the case might be, but assuredly alive. A form, however, of any sort, is so apt to become a mere accretion of dead matter as time goes by, that the stifled idea inside has no more chance to utter itself than had Ariel in the cloven pine. Whenever, therefore, a good or ennobling idea springs up spontaneously in any nation, it is

wisest to let it alone. Leave it to find its own defense and expression, and, above all, keep off the itching fingers of legislators who complacently propose to bring it into shape. No better instance of the damning quality of such meddling can be found than in the bill introduced into the House on May 2, by Mr. Schenck, providing that "the 80th of May, being the day appointed and accustomed to be observed for the decoration of the graves of the soldiers who died in war in defense of the Union against the Rebellion, shall be a public holiday, to be forever observed as such by the people of the United States."

No feeling more pure or tender has ever had birth among us than that which has drawn. year after year, the compatriots who survived our dead heroes, and the women who loved them, to their graves, to lay there a few fresh flowers in token of the immortal gift which they bought for us with their lives, and cherishing some vague hope, it may be, that the stark, cold body which lies beneath, still dear to us in spite of reason, may be cheered and comforted

helpful and more earnest life, where man first forgets to hope and learns to be, the simple, sincere meaning beneath the symbols is read with eyes different from ours; and, even in the midst of that nobler work which God has given them there to do, the poor flowers, the tears falling on the heavy sod, may carry to them, better than we know, the message we would send. But, in propertion as the observance is just and beautiful when spontaneous, we protest against its degradation into an enforced legal holiday. We all know what that means. The American mind gravitates naturally to powder and shot; we are not yet educated to any higher idea of the sanctity of a holiday than unlimited tipsiness. We celebrate the anniversary of our Independence and the birthday of the Saviour of mankind in precisely the same manner; however different may be our emotions, they find alike a voice in fire-crackers, the booming of cannon, the refined egg-nogg, or the vulgarer whisky sling. In a year or two, our dead heroes will be honored or dishonored in the same fashion. The only class who will benefit by the measure will be the demagogue orators of every shade and party, who, even on the last Decoration-day, made use of the collected crowds, and carried their minds adroitly from the scattered flowers and those who lay beneath to the next election day. We sacrifice a good deal to these same officemongers: let them at least not grind the bones of our dead heroes to make their bread.

Apart from the inevitable vulgarizing of the ceremony, however, we doubt the propriety of enforcing its observance. Many of our dead sleep on Southern ground, side by side with their mistaken but surely not unworthy focs. And they who most bravely died would be the first to remind us that the war is over; that the end they fought for is gained; and that their graves are surely the most unfitting ground on which to perpetuate rancor and hatred. The grave is no place at which to bid our brother stand aside, with Pharisaic pride-least of all, the graves of those who died that there might be peace between brothers. The House, without due consideration, passed the bill. We hope the Senate will prove itself more capable of looking under the apparently just and commendable feeling which it expresses to the very unadvisable and unjust reality. Let the decoration of the resting-places of all, on either side, who bore themselves as brave men in the war, be left to voluntary and individual feeling. The observance will then retain its tender and sincere spirit, and the survivors will sooner learn what the dead have known long ago, that the hour for forgiveness, for frank effort, for friendliness and good-will, struck when the object of the war was gained. The living, as well as the dead may then strike hands with their brothers and be at peace.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In your WEEKLY of April 20th, I notice some remarks upon the "Cincinnati Decision." I agree (though reluctantly) with your propositions, but am tion involves a contradiction of your main premises. If your position be correct-that the State, by its authority, shall neither impose the reading of, nor prosoribe, the "Good Book "-how may the people of a School District exercise such a power! Surely, the peo-ple of a School District may no more properly invade the sanctity of the religious faith of a single citizen, than may the State divert our common school system to the exclusive maintaining of sectarian schools

eystem to the exclusive maintaining of sectarian schools—in other words, the State proposes to establish within each district a school to which each clizzen may send his child without violating his own conscience or religious belief. The clitzen must in no instance be compelled to send his child (as a matter of conscience) to an adjorting or may be remote district.

The last decade has mightily enforced the necessity of settling grave national questions upon a basis only of well-established justice and plain law. I write, however, more in the hope of obtaining further light upon this opening question, than harshly to criticise either your own or the views of any others who honestly seek for a just, safe, and durable settlement of the new peril.

Washoe City, Nesada, May 2, 1870.

Washoe City, Nevada, May 2, 1870. Reply.-If people are determined not to be satisfied, it is pretty certain that they will have

We assume that the people of a school district can better judge for themselves what books their children should read than others can judge

But let us suppose that there are forty families in a district, whereof thirty choose to have the Bible read in their common school, while ten would prefer that it should not be: we think it should be read. And, so far as the question is one of taste or preference, we think the minority should conform to the decision of the majority. But, should there be among the minority any whose consciences would be outraged by having their children read the Bible, we judge that the teacher or the School Committee would decide that such children should be excused from reading it. And so on the other side.

We insist that our diverse theologies ought not to break up our Common Schools, and will not if we prize those schools as we should. But, if we hate Common Schools, and wish to get rid of them, almost any pretext will serve our turn .- [Ed. Trib.

INSANE MURDER. No less in New-York than in Mississippi is

there necessity for legislation regarding insane murder, and the legal disposition of those persons guilty of homicide in whose behalf the plea of insanity is raised. The Governor of Mississippi has just sent to the State Legislature a special message on the subject, which offers some suggestions worthy of attention throughout the country. After referring to the injustice and danger of permitting this large class of criminals to escape all legal jurisdiction, Gov. Alcorn proposes certain alterations in the criminal law by which they shall be held to such responsibility as the circumstances may warrant. He suggests that whenever, in a case of homicide, the question of insanity is raised before the committing magistrate, the accused party shall be imprisoned, without privilege of bail or the writ of habeas corpus, until the matter of insantty is submitted to special examination before the Chancery Court, which in Mississippi has full jurisdiction in cases of lunacy, idiocy, or non compos mentis. If it be found by the Chancery Judges that the accused is not insane, their record in the case shall absolutely settle the plea of insanity, and he shall be returned to jail for trial by the proper court, which trial shall "go forward to the "exclusion of that plea." When the question of insanity is raised in the Circuit Court in a case of homicide, the plea shall be special or exclusive, shall be sworn to in behalf of the accused, and "shall not be admissible under "the plea of not guilty." When this special plea is made, the accused shall immediately be transferred to the Chancery Court for examination. If it be found that he is not insane. his trial shall go forward before the proper court, to the exclusion of the plea; but if he be found to be insane, he shall be put under duress in a lunatic asylum, in a ward set apart for the restraint and safe-keeping of

shall be a sufficient answer to the writ of habeas corpus. Nor (we quete) "shall any proof of restored reason make that answer insufficient until it shall have shown a soundness of mind undisturbed by any aberration for periods graduated with a view to the gravity of the consequences contingently involved to the public by a premature release"-the period of incarceration being from one to five years. These suggestions of Gov. Alcorn will at-

tract attention, not only in the State of Mis-

sissippi and its Legislature, but among law-

yers, law-makers and laymen throughout the

country. In this State, for some years past,

the plea of insanity has been put forward on behalf of the accused in nearly every case of murder and manslaughter that has been brought to trial. We have seen it urged, not only in cases like that of Cole, where there was an alleged criminal intimacy between the slayer's wife and his victim, but we have recently seen it raised in cases of for a full amnesty. This it would have been cold-blooded murder like that of poor Townsend by Reynolds in Hudson-st., and in cases of murder under drunken frenzy, like that of Mr. Voorhees by Chambers in Brooklyn. The plea did not avail in the trial of Reynolds, who was executed; and though the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal on the plea in the case of Chambers, he was sent by the Judge to the Lunatic Asylum for an indefinite period. Ordinarily, however, as criminal lawyers have had occasion to know, the plea has been the most available that could be brought forward in cases where there was no doubt of the guilt of the accused; and, in innumerable instances, it has proved sufficient of itself to give admitted criminals an absolute and immediate release from all legal responsibility and all the penalties of the law. There is no cause of surprise in the verdicts rendered by juries in these cases. They have heard from the Court that if they believe the accused to be insane, or to have been insane at the time he committed the deed, or if they have any doubt about the perfect soundness of his mind at the moment of homicide, they must give him the benefit of their belief or their doubt in a verdict of acquittal. They have listened to what probably seemed very learned disquisitions about insanity, its nature and manifestations, from such medical experts as seem always ready to furnish statements and theories of any sort that may be required on this subject. They have heard from these socalled "experts" of the innumerable varieties of insanity, of the suddenness with which anybody may be overcome by one or other of its forms, and of the temporary or often momentary duration of its irresistible attacks. The legal, scientific, and metaphysical questions involved are probably altogether novel to the jury, however "in-"telligent" they may be; and it is not to be wondered at if they find themselves unable, under their oaths, to give a verdict of guilty, after they have been bamboozled by the scientific jargon about insanity, and after they have been warned that the law gives the culprit the benefit of any doubt they may have been led to entertain about its relation to the case in hand. We have often seen newspaper animadversions upon juries for verdicts of "not "guilty" rendered under these circumstances; but, when we take into account the science and the law with which they have been impressed, it is sometimes hard to see how their verdicts could have been different. It is from this point of view that we appre

ciate the great value of Gov. Alcora's proposition, that whenever the plea of insanity is raised in a case of homicide, it shall be examined separately before the Judges of a Court possessed of special jurisdiction. It must be as apparent to everybody that the proof of insanity ought to be established distinctively from that of homicide as it is now evident that the complications of these two matters in criminal trials is one of the gravest evils of our criminal jurisprudence. It must be admitted also that the examination of a plea of insanity by the judges of a Chancery Court would be far more likely to elicit the truth than its casual and incidental examination before a pe tit jury. Such a court would have an advantage in beginning the examination with a knowledge of the legal principles and facts involved; and it would have eminent advantages in its superior wisdom and greater experience. It would not be easily bamboozled by the evidence of psychological doctors; and it would not be liable to be affected by those ear-splitting and liver-breaking appeals with which even driveling lawyers are often able to move juries. By making the judgments of such a body conclusive on the fact of insanity, when it is raised, the ordinary Criminal Courts would be relieved from the consideration of one of the most perplexing questions of law and metaphysics. We believe that every judge of Criminal Court who has given any thought to the matter must see the advantages that would thus accrue in the administration of justice.

Gov. Alcorn's proposition that, in case a person accused of homicide is found on examination to be insane, he shall be confined in the Lunatic Asylum for a period varying from one to five years, is in accordance with justice and the necessities of public safety. We have had cases of homicide before our courts in which verdict of acquittal was given on the plea of an insane mania which was admitted to have been of but a single moment's duration; and we have had other cases in which the insane condition was alleged to have existed for months or years, or to have occurred at irregular intervals during an indefinite period. But the public have the right to be protected against the outbursts of individuals who, at any time or for any length of time, are liable to insanity, especially after it has been shown that their insanity may express itself in dangerous or murderous ways. A few days since the Brooklyn murderer, Chambers, after, his acquittal on the plea of insannity, was committed to the Lunatic Asylum; but we do not believe he can be retained there if a writ of habeas corpus be obtained in his behalf, and if it be shown-as we have no doubt it could very easily be shown by the evidence of "experts"-that he is of perfectly sound mind. He was committed under the general law providing for the confinement of unatics, and under this law there is no difficulty in securing his release at convenience. We require the enforcement of a special and definite provision of law bearing directly on this question of criminal jurisprudence-a law similar to that which has been suggested to the Legislature of Mississippi for adoption. Nothing could be more preposterous than our present practice in regard to the plea of insanity; nothing could be more perilous to personal rights or public justice.

Great Britain exported 209,151 tuns of Railroad Bars in the first three months of this year, whereof 80,789 were sent to the United States, 57,695 to British India, and but 70,667

more Rails of her than all other foreign countries whatever. So she exported in those three months to the United States 21,665 tuns of Pig Iron, while all other countries, including her own colonies, took but 25,771.

Although full details of the Marathon mas-

sacre have not yet been obtained, enough is known to justify the indignation at the Greek Government and people with which England is now aflame. The murder seems to have been the result at once of official imbecility and of political intrigue. From the correspondence between the British Minister at Athens and Lord Clarendon, the head of the Foreign Office, it appears that the ransom was about to be paid when the brigands received a communication from certain leaders of the opposition, urging them to increase their demands to a point which would seriously embarrass the Ministry. In addition to the ransom of £25,000 they consequently stipulated a violation of the constitution to grant; but the King intimated that he would wink at their escape if they could be got out of the country. It is upon the whole a not unpleasing proof that human nature sometimes breaks through the restrictions of diplomatic propriety, that Lord Clarendon committed the totally unjustifiable and most amiable offense of offering to take the miscreants on board a British vessel and carry them safely to Malta. But, while negotiations still pended, the Greek troops marched against the band, and the murders of course immediately followed. Why the troops were allowed to move at such a critical moment it is not easy to understand. But why brigandage has been tolerated in Greece, on such terms that political parties use it as a weapon against each other, is a question which King George will find it still more difficult to answer. A nation which claims the privileges of a civilized power has distinct duties of protection to the subjects of other countries who may be for the time its guests, and the sovereigns under whose protection the present Greek monarchy has been established certainly have the right to exact of the King a guarantee that those duties shall be performed hereafter. What compensation can be made for the wrongs already suffered we do not see; but compensation of some sort must, at any rate, be at-The mania for the removal of Capitals has

reached Pennsylvania, and there is now some talk-perhaps it will amount to no more than talk-of shifting the Government seat from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. Of course, the Philadelphia newspapers warmly favor such a plan, and one of the more enthusiastic of them sees in its consummation something like the dawn of a legislative millennium. It argues that Harrisburg is "a dull country town," and that Honorable Members regard an exile there of three months with the greatest horror, while really "good and capable men" refuse to go there at all. It is thought that "the numerous comforts and attractions" of Philadelphia would persuade the real Patriotism of the State to allow itself to be elected. Moreover, it is argued that "good men" must necessarily be sent to Philadelphia, because "bad men" would be thoroughly exposed by the newspapers. There would be no chance for "needy scoundrels who live by their wits;" these disagreeable and unprofitable vermin would be driven back to their "original obscurity" by the moral effulgence of the Philadelphia press. The Legislature taken from the corrupt atmosphere of Harrisburg, there will be no more bribery, no more calendars "swelled with private bills," no more "grabbing of the inheritance of the people;" while we are, on the other hand, allowed to anticipate "the promotion of the public morals, the alleviation of private distress," and a great many other things exceedingly desirable and beautiful. These are advantages not lightly to be disregarded. There is one point, however, upon which we are not absolutely at our ease. We are told that "the expenses of moving "would be small." If we could know exactly what "small" means in this connection, it would be more satisfactory; for notions of "small" where the public cash is concerned are sometimes deplorably magnificent.

The nomination of George H. Fisher and Henry Hagner for Judges has been emphatically ratified by the verdict of the substantial citizens of Brooklyn. Mr. Fisher has been an Alderman, but one of that old-fashioned kind which did not steal. He served with honor and decided popularity, and is widely known to his fellow-citizens as capable and worthy. So is Mr. Hagner, who has never yet held office, but who is an able and upright lawyer, widely known and esteemed. Opposed to them are Messrs. Alex. McCue and Joseph Neilson, Ring politicians, clever enough in their way, but not the men whom Brooklyn wants or ought to have for Judges. And we trust she will spare herself the infliction by choosing Messrs. Fisher and Hagner.

What was there in Vice-President Colfax's testimony in the McFarland case which led the lawyers who took it to shun it ever afterward as the devil is said to shun holy water ? They procured an order from the Court for it; they required prompt and full answers from the Vice-President, and received them through many pages. What was there in these answers so unsatisfactory to them that they not only refused to present the deposition they had received the order of the Court to take, but euen prevented the counsel on the other side from making any reference to it? Why the anxiety to get, and then the sudden anxiety to suppress this testimony?

We remember to have seen accounts of the appearance of certain of the aggrieved Sisters of this city on the stump in Vermont, advocating the proposed amendment to the State Constitution establishing Woman Suffrage; and now comes the natural, the inevitable result. The State held its election yesterday, and the delegates selected to revise the Con stitution are said to be unanimously opposed to Woman Suffrage. From Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, everywhere that our local agitators have appeared in advocacy of their cause, the response is the same. Was there ever before a revolution which went so hopelessly backward?

A large meeting of graduates of the University of Dublin was held in the Irish Capital a few days ago to protest against extending the privileges of Trinity College to the Roman Catholics. If Catholicism, as the protesters seemed to assume, is a huge system of pernicious errors, we should think there could be no better way of destroying it than to offer its followers every advantage of education which the United Kingdom affords.

It is encouraging to note that the official heads of those Assistant Assessors who have had charge of the unpleasant duty of assessing our incomes are falling with a rapidity that betokens the early annihilation of that too insower. Of the large towns reported in detail, than the candidates pitted against them. We But to those who have passed into that more ously insane, the commitment in these cases of the danger between the carry annimation. Theirs is a quisitive class of office-holders. There is a quisitive class of office-holders. Th